

DAILY REBEL

TODAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1863.

By Hon. Edward Everett.

The Southern banner has been raised to the lead of the President of a Union league in Boston, and in part performance of his democratic obligations, has delivered lately a studied and ingenious address bounding up the people of the North to a continuous and powerful effort for the conquest and subjugation of the South.

Affairs and passions of wounded pride and vanity, instead of ambition, cupidity and thirst for empire are dexterously and unscrupulously invoked in aid of war, cruelty and bloodshed. The *Oath* never alludes, except in light and general terms, to the danger to both North and South from the continuance of the war, "to the hazard of death, privation and suffering which constantly attend it, to its utter demoralization of soldiers and citizens, to the rapid consumption of the wealth and resources of the country, to the almost certain bankruptcy of his own section, to the rapid vanishing of the *liberty* of speech and action, and to the horrid clame of Terrorism ever becoming fiercer and more clamorous as the storm increases."

He furthermore solidly ignores the great principle of human freedom that "the intelligent consent of the masses is the necessary tool of Republicanism and that where this cannot be obtained, force and violence can never be used as a substitute," and he never without a sigh or reservation to the use of the old weapons of Philip II., and George the III. What hopes there for the progress of man, what reliance on his civilization or approximation towards perfection when such near the conclusion of a long life) are the utterances of Edward Everett?

Since the death of Mr. Webster, there remained on the public stage no better type of Puritan development than him; he is truly amongst the older men of New England, what Paul of Tarus was with the Hebrews, a "representative man," and had he perished there years ago, would have been embalmed amongst the great dead who remain the common property of us all.

In reading this last outpouring of Mr. Everett, we feel more of sorrow and regret for the frailty of our race than indignation at his virulent *advice*; he takes away imprecisely from our vision as the memory recurs to the gloomy elections on the 1st of May and the May-day which once filled our hearts with hope and enthusiasm.

We mournfully ask the question is he the legitimate descendant of Warren and Prescott? Would they have boldly sat in their study room far away from personal danger, and stirred the black and white races to an indiscriminate slaughter of each other, which only bring back chaos, anarchy and barbarism? These mournful reflections, yet they are such, will likely occupy the minds of impartial Christian Statesmen and Philanthropic patriots, wherever the production of Mr. Everett is examined and appreciated.

We have neither time nor space for an extended review of the suggestions and arguments offered by Mr. Everett to the public, as a stimulus to bloodshed, but we cannot forbear noticing two of the most prominent. He says: "Having engaged in the war and hitherto encountered many defeats and gained only partial success, it would be ignominious to offer or accept peace on any terms short of unconditional submission." That they would in such an event become a laughing stock and by-word, subject to the contumely and reproach of all nations, liable to frequent insults, and compelled to rescue their character on many a bloody field in the future."

This argument of course ignores all enquiry into the justice or right of the contest and clearly gives utterance to the infatuate feelings of beaten bully who must fight again to recover his prestige in the ring. Whilst claiming that we are part of the glorious Union and must again be clasped in its embrace, yet it is said we must be crushed and whipped to show the power, courage and resources (not of the Union) but of the North.

What an argument this is in the mouth of a Christian gentleman! It would serve equally well whether the war was just or unjust, it entirely overlooks the conscience and says if you began wrong, persiste in evil lest a worse misfortune overtake you. It is impulsive and unstatesmanlike, too, when applied to an international war, and involves a sacrifice of the principles of justice and right.

It is a moment that these Southern boys, who were, has been, and still are, the right and strength of the nation, will be compelled to the universal judgment of the world.

It is a moment that these Southern boys, who were, has been, and still are, the right and strength of the nation, will be compelled to the universal judgment of the world.

It is a moment that these Southern boys, who were, has been, and still are, the right and strength of the nation, will be compelled to the universal judgment of the world.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—The address of Mr. Everett, delivered in Boston, is a bold and skillful effort to sustain in this Association, and to hold it in existence, by extenuating or crushing their Southern forces.

We cannot believe that Mr. Everett's idea is for a moment of the restoration of the old Union with its Southern constituent. Whatever his other pretensions, he is not so infatuated as to believe in reconstruction, for in well aware that mutual Southern forbearance, faith, hope and trust have in our way destroyed the Southern cause, holds that it is the union we propose to build up a sickly and feeble land soon ripe to be dissolved in blood. Congress would only deepen the wounds, render our country a source of weakness to the Northern Republic and requiring it to remain a great military despotism, overshadowing and crushing out even the very germ of humanity.

There is only one other alternative, and terrible as it is, Mr. Everett must have vaguely contemplated the alternative. A rebellion and revolution are the true legitimate ends of secession.

Whatever abuse he may pour on Southern men, as to the origin of the war, hoping in them he may descend on their weaknesses and folly, he cannot shut his eyes to the fact that no peace was ever been concluded, except on condition of unreserved submission. The same terms offered by the inexorable *Charter* of the regenerated *Poles*, "throw down your arms and submit to my grace." But our country has been ravaged by mercenary brigands, assassins and traitors shot down in presence of men, wives and children, homes plundered of every valuable, churchoes and libraries razed and burnt with all the other accompaniments of grim visaged, invasive war. Coming down darker and more lurid as the storm thickens, if as Mr. Everett believes two Yankees are to succeed, the appealing question rings out of the darkness, what next?

There are myriad of persons at the North who would cry out savagely and flippantly "exterminate the Rebels, elevate the black race, perish all Southern people, so that no man may be free, and Northern supremacy established. Wave the old flag over the grave of the Republic, it is filled with the bodies of those who refused to be our bondsmen."

But as we have already stated, Mr. Everett occupies the highest seat in the *Sachsenheim*, and however he may torture his intellect in defense of the wrong, he cannot still his conscience. He will be remembered in the history of God and man. He is up the post of Caiphas, and must respond throughout eternity.

We should like to ask him soberly, if he does not already feel the doom of him who fired the Ephesian dome? Has he prepared his answer to the judgment seat of God, when the myriads of damned spirits thronging from the hills and vales of the States of America, shall cry aloud for vengeance on those who urged them to suffering and death? Will he tremble, guilty soul, and then answer, O Lord! it was necessary for the Yankees to regain their character. We could not be deprived of empire and of territory.

How terribly trifling and criminal such a response will be, God and posterity will fully estimate, and to them it is submitted.

Poor imbecile, foolish old John J. Crittenden has come out strongly against the rebellion, and has pledged himself to support every measure of the administration tending to a vigorous prosecution of the war until the power of the government and the constitution is re-established in all parts of the country. He has repudiated the Union nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of Kentucky, and feels grateful. Poor old Fossil! As if any feeble shriek of his cracked old voice availed anything amidst the din and tumult of a mighty revolution now well nigh over. Dismally "played out" old John! The cackle of the hen after the egg is laid has about as much to do with the successful laying thereof, as you had to do with the war.

We were honored yesterday with a visit from James Anderson, Esq., and Judge Morris of Wayne county, the latter former Representative from that county. Both gentlemen report the flourishing condition of the crops from Waynesboro to this point, in the most gratifying light. It is believed the most abundant harvest will be yielded in the lower counties of our State this year that was ever known before. They also inform us that Yankee raids are of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood of Waynesboro, and indeed on the opposite side of the Tennessee. It is to be hoped that our authorities will throw some impediment in the way of future transgressions of this kind, on the part of our amiable enemy.

The celebrated "Washington Artillery," Capt. Slocum, of New Orleans, passed thro' this city a few evenings since. It is one of the finest corps of the service, and its members bear the reputation of thorough gentlemen, from the commander down to the humblest member of the company. This much in favor of the Louisiana boys who, from the fact that their own newspapers are on the wrong side of the lines, receive too little mention at the hands of the Southern press.

Accounts from everywhere, are most encouraging, as regards the growing crops. The late rains will prove highly beneficial and should assure every "doubting Thomas" that the God of Battles is on the side of a free people, and will never let them starve, while they are determined to help themselves.

We were pleased to meet on the street the other day, our old friend Jimmy Watson, from Clarksville, Tenn., fresh-imported from the Yankee lines, but true still to the South, as the sons of Scotia usually are.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—The address of Mr. Everett, delivered in Boston, is a bold and skillful effort to sustain in this Association, and to hold it in existence, by extenuating or crushing their Southern forces.

We cannot believe that Mr. Everett's idea is for a moment of the restoration of the old Union with its Southern constituent. Whatever his other pretensions, he is not so infatuated as to believe in reconstruction, for in well aware that mutual Southern forbearance, faith, hope and trust have in our way destroyed the Southern cause, holds that it is the union we propose to build up a sickly and feeble land soon ripe to be dissolved in blood. Congress would only deepen the wounds, render our country a source of weakness to the Northern Republic and requiring it to remain a great military despotism, overshadowing and crushing out even the very germ of humanity.

It seems they have a number of female soldiers in the Federal army. The New York papers a certain Pennsylvania girl, who has been serving as a soldier in the army of the west for ten months, says she has discovered a great many females among the soldiers, one of whom is now a lieutenant. She has assisted in burying three female soldiers at different times, whose sex was unknown to any but herself.

We regret to hear the painful announcement of the death of Mr. A. J. Williams, a son of our respected fellow-citizen Willoughby Williams, Esq., of Davidson, and brother to Captain Robt. Williams of Morgan's command. He was assassinated near Franklin some weeks ago and his brother, only a few days since, learned of his death. We have not heard the particulars of the sad occurrence.

This evening of country was visited on Thursday night and yesterday, by a succession of gratefully refreshing showers. Rain has descended here, both for the benefit of crops and to wash the dust which had accumulated in our streets, to a disagreeable extent.

The Mobile Register suggests that as silk oil is worth \$10 a gallon, the third stalks ought to be in demand. If the only reason could be turned to grease, we have no doubt they would take to buying each other out half price.

Mr. Jinks, a wine merchant in our town who fills up intervals of trade with mending shoes. In other words he is himself a "sherry-oak."

Flowers are the tracks of angels upon the earth, and their perfumes are the breath of the censers of heaven.

It is presumed that Barnum is exempted from the Yankee conscription, inasmuch as he has but one thumb!

Doctoer Motto.—Patients and long suffering.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column—"500 Reward."

Our Advertisements.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Spencer House, on the night of the 26th instant, one Watch, mounted C. H. K. and pair Saddle Wallets, both containing ladies apparel. Any information and returning the same will be suitably rewarded.

W. A. & H. L. SPENCER, Proprietors.

MAY 30, 1863.

SILK RAGS.—We want to purchase five hundred pounds of silk rags. A liberal price will be paid.

CORN AND PEAS.

300 Sacks Corn.

500 Sacks Peas.

Now is the time to plant Peas, and they should be planted in every out field.

J. H. WHIT.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his Plantation, situated in Chambers county five miles east of Lafayette, Ala., on the road to West Point, consisting of 665 acres of land.

On the premises a good dwelling, and other necessary buildings, all in good condition. A good spring of never failing water, gin house and screw, barn and sheds, to stock, also good garden, peach and apple and cherry orchards, with everything necessary for a country residence.

Persons wishing to know more will do well to call and see the place. Mr. H. M. Musel of Lafayette, will show the place to any one wishing to purchase. Terms easy.

MAY 20, 1863. THOS. J. WINSTON.

TO THE AFFILIATED.

A Sure Cure—A Certain Cure!

A Remedy composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, will be sent by mail to any person upon the receipt of five dollars, which is wanted to be a sure cure for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Leucorrhea, Acute and Chronic Venereal, &c. It will cure Sypilis in any form that is curable by any other plan of treatment. It has never been known to fail in a single case where it was given a fair trial. Consider, also, it is of vegetable simples, in the result will only one of common judgment can prepare it. It can be used internally.

Any person wishing a Recipe will receive Five Dollars and a postage stamp to Dr. P. J. Rossman, Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and a medical man will be promptly and faithfully returned.

MAY 20, 1863.

HUGHES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Crown Agent and Notary Public.

BOND.—VA.

CLAIMS OF OVERSEAS.—An application for the Confederate States to settle with accuracy and dispatch.

RECEIVED IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES COURT OF CLAIMS IN THE CITY OF NASHVILLE. Address Box 116.

MAY 20, 1863.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, May 20th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER.

No.—

The said of following soldiers, is positively forbidden to wear in this Post except on orders from the Provost Marshal. All persons found violating the same will be dealt with as the Regiments require.

R. E. CATTLES, Capt. and Provost Marshal.

MAY 20, 1863.

R. A. ANDERSON, Secy.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE MILITARY JUSTICE.

AT CHATTANOOGA, on the 26th of April, 1863, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 26th of December, 1862, a negro boy, calling his name JOHN, and say he belongs to Wm. Jones, of Memphis, said boy is black, 30 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, 140 lbs weight, has a tumor on right side. Admitted as a patient on the 10th of May, 1863, by Dr. J. H. Campbell, private physician to Capt. Wm. Jones, in the 2d Regt. Alabama Cavalry, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, hair and whiskers grey white, fair complexion, colored by Capt. Hammer, in Memphis, and is now in the 2d Regt. Alabama Cavalry.

JOSEPH DRENSEN, Lt. Col. Comdg. Co.

MAY 20, 1863.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward

will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the following deserters, from the 1st Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee, at the ensuing election.

JOHN T. TURNER, a candidate for Congress from the 11th Congressional District of Tennessee